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THE CAMP AT FAIRVIEW

SOLDIERS BUSY CLEANING UP THEIR TENTING GROUND.

A Review by Brigadier-General M Kee in the Afternoon-Governor to Inspect Troops Thursday.

The camp of the Indiana Guard at Fairview yesterday presented a military aspect wisch was noted by the thousands of people who visited the place. It was a very quiet day, so far as the interests of the visitors went. The muster call at 2 o'clock, when the men registered on the pay rolls, and the parade, at 5 o'clock, were the only

exhibitions in the nature of drills. There was a great deal for the novice to see and learn, however, in a trip through | wrote no letters whatever. Condon claimed the camp. During almost the entire day | the Governor made this statement to the the troops were engaged in policing the camp. This might be expressed better in nautical language by saying that things were being put in shipshape, or, in plainer words, the camp was being cleaned up so horsemen over the country. It will be reas to be rendered the more habitable during the week. Each company found it a duty to cut the weeds and smooth up the narrow street in front of its row of tents. duty, which is done ordinarily by troopers who have violated some rule as a punishment. The beginning of camp life finds this kind of work more plentiful, and there is a probability that smaller offenses are made more heinous in order to get the

By the middle of the afternoon the camp ground was in a perfect condition. Each All the leaves and rubbish the break of the last camp, had been scraped up and removed or was standing in piles ready for the wagons. The sanitary condition of the camp is much improved over last year. The cooking apparatus has been placed further away from the tents, and is craefully scrutinized by the camp sanitarian. The disagreeable sinks are deeper and treated with a disinfectant. In every respect the camp presents a better and neater appearance than

camp this year, four less than last year, men in camp is about the same. They will ments of this government it will not depany, or a total of nearly 2,500. The First it will save to the men who produce the Regiment has 696 men. This does not in- wealth of the country a larger proportion clude the artillery, of which there are three of that wealth. It will bring prosperity and companies of forty, forty-six and thirty- joy and happiness, not to a few, but to nine men, respectively, nor does it include every one without regard to station or con the bands, of which there is one to each dition." regiment, including the artillery.

Much interest was shown in the artillery regiment. It is composed of three com- facts? and a band, Company A (Indianapois Light Artillery). Lieutenant Garrard. commanding; Company C, of Rockville. Captain F. E. Stevenson; Company E. of Fort Wayne, Captain W. F. Ranke. Captain Curtis, being the senior captain, has | did in 1892. In his speech of that year he mand of the regiment. The When Band, of this city, was mustered into the service for three years yesterday morning. and was assigned to the artillery.

GOVERNOR'S TENT NOT PITCHED. Only a very small portion of the Governor's staff was in camp yesterday, and the Governor's tent had not yet been pitched. Nearly all the members have promised to report this morning, however. have retired from active work. Their farms Those on hand yesterday were Irvin Robbins, Adjutant-general; A. M. Compton, quartermaster-general; Col. Myron D. King, military secretary; Col. William Foor, commissary-general; Col. R. French Stone, surgeon-general; Col. Orison P. Lee. inspector-general; Col. James B. Curtis, chief of artillery; Col. Charles Kahlo, Lieut. Col. E. E. Cary and Major W. H. H. Cullen.

Owing to the extreme heat it was feared that the exercises of the day would be the cause of many prostrations, but the day was passed without any cases of serious consequence being reported. The hospital corps had practically nothing to do, except to place itself in readiness for emergencies which may arise. Surgeon L. H. Lopp, of the artillery regiment, failing to report, nel Wright, chief medical officer, assigned to that regiment for the period of the encampment Dr. R. G. Garstang, of this city. Both the surgeon and assistant surgeon of the Third Regiment are deained at home on account of illness in their respective families. Dr. Bergeman, of this city, has been assigned to the regi-ment. Major T. C. Kimball, of Marion, surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, is also abnt, but the assistant surgeon, Captain Kyle, is in charge of the medical corps. The exercises of yesterday were cut very brief in every case. The parade at 5 o'clock was the big feature of the day. All the

marched to the drill field. There they were put through a short regimental and bat-talion drill, and then the brigade formed for a review by General McKee. The only thing to mar this feature of the day was the fall of General Compton. His horse threw him, and it was thought he was hurt. He caught the horse, however, and To-day the regular routine of the week will commence. The company drills will be held at 7 o'clock, the battalion drills at 9:30 and the regimental drills at 3 o'clock The rifle practice will also begin this morn-

Thursday the Grand Review. Thursday has been fixed upon as Governor's day, when there will be a grand review of the troops.

Encampment Notes. The boys claim the food is above the

There are more raw recruits in camp this year than usual. Bicycles and vehicles are not allowed in the park. They are cared for outside, however, at a nominal fee.

Those of the Governor's staff who were in camp yesterday sung loud the praises of Col. William Foor, who is in charge of the commissary department. They declare the Colonel has not forgotten what he learned at the Grand Hotel.

Late yesterday evening a corporal of the Fourth Regiment found a man at the east gate of the park collecting 10 cents admission fee from visitors. The man was arrested, and will be turned over to the civil authorities. Admission to the camp is free. A number of people were found in the itors are expected to have retired. Some of them were arrested by the guards, and had a hard time getting away. Visitors are not allowed in camp between 9:25 p. m. and

The National Guard Souvenir and Photographing Company is engaged in getting out a souvenir of the encampment. It will contain a history of the Indiana National Guard and of each company, with portraits of the Governor and members of his staff. brigade and regimental officers, photographs of all the companies in groups and views of the encampment, besides snap shots of the brigade and different regi-

IN NINTH WARD ALONE

SIXTY-NINE DEMOCRATIC BOLTERS ORGANIZE A CLUB.

Will Be Known as an Independent Club-Most of Members Will

There was a meeting at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the vacant lot at the corner of Dillon and Meek streets, of the By actual count there were sixty-nine voters present. They were greatly dissatisfied with the party in general, and with the Marion county ticket and the treatment they received at the convention in partic-

A club was organized and called the Ninth Ward Independent Club. Its object is to defeat the Democratic ticket in Marion county. How this will be done has not vet been decided. Most of the members are in favor of coming out squarely and voting the Republican ticket straight from McKinley down. In the formation of the county committee they claim that the credentials committee turned down the old committeeman, James O'Leary, and seated John Sullivan, a man who has not taken out his naturalization papers and who is really not an American citizen. The folselect a place for holding regular meetings: James O'Leary, Con Callahan, Thomas O'Neil, J. T. Greaney and Michael O'Neil, The next meeting will be held Aug. 3, when permanent officers will be elected.

CONDON AND THE GOVERNOR

One of the Roby Managers Is Filled

John Condon, one of the Roby managers, told the Chicago reporters Saturday, after the tract was closed by the injunction issued by Judge Gillette, that there was just one thing he wanted. He wanted to see the letters which it is alleged he wrote over the country, claiming to own the Governor body and soul. Condon says he Hammond committee last week. Governor Matthews stated last night that he had received no letters whatever from Condon and that he had given the committee only uch information as had come to him from called that the Governor received telegrams ust before the opening of the Roby meeting asking him if it were true, as Condon had stated, that the State would not interfere with the races this year. It was from these telegrams that the Governor got his from Hammond last week wanted the lovernor to consent to the continuance of the meeting for this season, but he preemptorially refused. He believes that Roby is now closed for good.

Bryan's Tariff Speech.

A speech which Mr. Bryan delivered in Congress in 1892 has lately been printed. surely be something in the personality or presence of the Populo-Democratic standard bearer that enraptures his hearers, for there is little-in the writer's opinion-in his utterances, when reduced to cold print, either then or now, that would cause thinking men to "go wild," as they are claimed to have done at Chicago. As to that part of the speech alluded to bearing directly on protection, every point has been so well answered in the grievous experiences of the last three years as to render notice superfluous. His summing up, however, has a sad, far-away sound, at this time, and There are only forty-one companies in as it possesses the merits of brevity. I ven-

ture to offer it here: "If it (the Democratic party) comes, Mr. Chairman, into power in all the departevery one without regard to station or con-

Thus prophesied Mr. Bryan four years ago. How have his words tallied with the But it has already been foreshadowed that we are to hear a great deal about the sufferings of the farmers, and there is every reason to believe that Mr. Bryan will follow the same line of argument that he quoted from census reports to show that the proportions of farmers who rent farms to those who own the land they tilled, had materially increased in ten years. The thought here suggested seems to apply with some force to this particular corner of Uncle Sam's domain. Within the last ten years many of the beautiful and substantial dwellings that adorn the streets of this pretty and thriving village have been built and are being occupied by farmers who in most cases, in the charge of renters, and where the farms were large they have been subdivided, two or more renters, perhaps, occupying them. In most instances, these renters have risen from the ranks of farm laborers, and are generally in much better circumstances than before. Now, let us take a look forward to the year 1900, when the census gatherer will again make his rounds. He calls at the houses occupied by the tenants and finds, erhaps, that an increase equal to that to which Mr. Bryan calls attention has taken place in the number of actual farmers who rent land in this township. But does that idicate a decrease in wealth? It will hardly do so in this instance. In truth, the farm owners have increased their wealth by the addition of their town property at least, while the renters, because of their more favorable opportunities, are better off than they were before. Mr. Bryan is further alarmed to find that 14.38 per cent., or about

breaks out thus: Why, sir, these mortgages are held in the East, and if these manufacturing States, when their industries are infants, own themselves and have a mortgage on us, what is going to be the result when they get full grown?" L. B.

Carthage, Ind., July 20.

one in seven of the farms in certain States.

mean anything but retrogression; but even

then he was evidently rehearsing for the

factional fight which is now on, for he

REV. J. W. COMFORT PREACHES FOR LAST TIME AT IRVINGTON.

Services at Wildwood Park Attract Big Crowds-At the Meridian-Street M. E. Church.

sermon as pastor of the Downey-avenue Taking his text from St. John xvi, 12, "I have yet many thing to say unto you but

you cannot hear them now," he said: sympathy that they could not receive more | Doer. of Christ's teaching. All great thoughts require some measure of thinking to receive toward another. It is essentially personal. cannot put broad thoughts into narrow person reposes in another deemed trustof knowledge and of divine revelation that | Christ and love toward Him are essential were incommunicable because of His hearers' incapacity. It was not the heathen; it was not the outcasts that caused Jesus such heartbreak, but those who called themselves sons of God, who daily praised, who read the law, and who fastened upon some parts of truth and believed them to be worth the whole. No man is larger than his horizon, and as most men live. mentally at least, at the bottom of a well, their horizon is necessarily very limited. "In all the life of Christ there is nothing more pathetic, or even more pitable than the way in which great truths struggle to make themselves known and believed. Here was His constant disappointment. Men could not think His thoughts; and when He uttered them so freely, they had no storehouse in their brain in which to treasure them. It was like sowing seed by the wayside-the birds of the air devoured it. Mer sometimes want to measure the height of a building, and they take a measuring rod and reach so far, as high as they can,

and they calculate that, and guess the rest. Some men will do that with a tree some will do that with a mountain. And that is the way that most men judge the truth that Jesus had to teach; they measure as far as they know how, that is, as far as they can reach, and they guess the rest. You must not measure Christ by His disciples, nor gauge what He had to teach by the things He taught them, for it was the bitterest fact of His life that He had many things to say, but they could not

support the volume of them. What, then, has become of those that Jesus wanted to teach and could not? Are they lost to the world? Soon after He died-did He die and make no sign? Are God and His truth because the immediate followers of Jesus could not receive the things He was breaking His heart to tell them? I do not for a moment believe it believe that there is no treasure God has but He holds it in trust for us; that there is no secret in nature but He is telling it as fast as we are able to bear it And if we are coming to the thoughts of God as fast as we can think them after Him, in the world beneath our feet and the universe around us, are we to believe that the door is shut upon us in the realm pure religion-that God has no more thoughts for us to think, or has put a limit upon our capacity to think them? We ought indeed to be able to receive some things which these first disciples

could not understand-for one thing, because we have had more time to assimilate more time to grow and expand. Science is teaching us that in music, in art, in invention, in physical achievementin the adaptability of one's self to one's which our predecessors have been gradually conveying to us. It is this which makes sin and crime and self-indulgence so great a curse, not only to ourselves when guilty but to the generations following. And it is this that makes refinement, culture, living and broad thinking so grand a heritage to hand on to those who succeed us, We can learn more of the will of God today than any people before us. God himself can teach us more. Jesus had been with these men but two years. He has been with us two centuries. All that time s not blank. The church grows; individual Christians grow. It is not that we Bible, but we have new ideas about the God did not cease to teach men when the prophets ended their mission, He did not cease when the fourth gospel He did not cease to teach the last apostle finished his last He is teaching men still by His Holy Spirit not in the same way, perhaps, the same things, but He is still teaching men concerning His work and the wonders of His love in the world. present power and unrestricted operation the first century. For what are centuries of His love. Every soul born into the

world is but a vehicle whereby God may convey His truth to the ages. So be largehearted; believe in the truth, not only as it is revealed to you, but to other Godwho sit like Diogenes in a tub, and all ing tribute to the Roman. 'Ye hypocrites, they ask of other Christians is that they will stand out of their light. "Finally, of the things which I have spoken, not now only, but during the years that are past, this is the sum-Honor all is embodiment of the highest wisdom in men; fear God; love the brotherhood; regard to man's combined duty to the state honor the commonwealth. Above all, and and God. When the Saducees questioned this is the note I have desired to sound | Him about the woman with seven husbands most frequently, be loval to the Lord Jesus his first fame as an orator. There must | Christ. There is no greater test of religion | the essential teaching of the resurrection who is loyal to Jesus will be loyal to his own conscience as ne is taught by the

> love never dies." AT MERIDIAN M. E. CHURCH.

Holy Spirit and the word of God. Here

the chapter ends, but the truth ends not.

for truth is of God, and God is love, and

Dr. Trumbull G. Duvall, of Ohio Wesleyan University, Preaches. Dr. Trumbull G. Duvall, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, preached at the Meridianstreet Church yesterday morning. His subject was "The Glory of God in the Face of Jesus Christ." Taking his text from Sec-

ond Corinthians, fourth to sixth verses, he

"The Christian religion is unique in that it centers in a unique personality-Jesus Christ. We turn with ever-increasing delight to the sermon on the Mount, and well we may. It is the ethical framework of Christianity. But Christianity can claim no monopoly of exalted conceptions and noble sentiments. The Analects of Confucius, and the Book of the Way of the sage Laou-tsze contain much that challenges our deepest admiration. The teachings of the Buddha and of the Persian Zarathustra sparkle with many a gem of purest water. It has been my privilege to follow the thought of Piato, Marcus Aurelius and Epictelus, and in some of the noblest thoughts my mind has ever entertained, the spirit has bowed before these masters. Not long ago there fell into my hands what purports to be the oldest book in the world, the Maxims of Ani. These maxims, the heritage of a father to his son, belong in spirit with the best product of the ethical consciousness. Only in Jesus Christ, whose rich personality and strives after, do we find what is distinctive and essential in our religion. attractive or repulsive? Is it the complex-

What is it that makes a face so subtly ion, the color of the eyes or hair, the curve or irregularity of features? There is, indeed. the curve of beauty, and the nice mathematical relations of pleasing proportions, as Helmholz has pointed out. But deeper than this; what is it that affects us so powerfully in some faces? It is the self. the spirit, the personality that shines through the features. The word person even suggests this. As the Roman actor spoke his part, or sounded through his mask, so the spirit, the person, sounds through the human mask of flesh. There is a painting in one of the private salons of the Dresdener gallery. It represents the face and figure of a woman, faultless from the point of view of aesthetics, but expressing unfathomed diabolism in countenance. On the other hand, there are few of us who do not treasure up in our inmost hearts a face, care-lined and rugged, angular and misshapen, it may be, but the dearest face in the world to us.

is this which to picture to ourselves the face of Jesus above of mere fancy and idle curiosity. It rings out of the universal conviction that ome way the face of the Master revealed the quality of the personality with-It is a remarkable thing in the history of Christ that nowhere have we a clew to His physical identity. All the pictures of Jesus by the great artists are mere fictions so far as features are concerned. We have

no reason to believe they represent Christ any more than Simon Peter or Nebuchadnezzer. Nor have we any authentic description of his appearance, by which he could be distinguished from Zaccheus, the little man, or Bartholomew, who has nothing more than a name on the sacred page. The would-be descriptive letter of Publius Lentulus is a fabrication of the fourth century, and the story that the face of Christ im-printed itself on the handkerchief of the holy Veronica is a beautiful and suggestive myth, but without historic foundation. Christ stands forth in holy writ in spiritual outlines only, but these are the essential elements in every portrait. As his face is pictured on the Bible page a man of any nation can come to him and feel kinship. It is the particular that separates men. The spirit is universal and it unites us. The spir-Rev. J. W. Comfort preached his closing | itual in the face of Christ is for all times and all places, and he who is spiritually inclined may glean from the sayings, and Church, in Irvington, yesterday morning. the deeds recorded in the gospel record, the elements of a true portrait of Christ, No one who saw Jesus, and who heard

him speak, had more than these, "The Christian Church has used scripture "The meaning of those words is often as arrows to assail those indifferent and cember, 1895, has just been submitted, of misunderstood. It is thought that Jesus was hostile to Christianity. It has dug deep into which the following is an abstract: In the careful for the tired and somewhat dis- | the word for materials for creeds and dogconsolate condition of His disciples, that He consolate condition of His disciples, that He refrained from talking much because they were too weary, or too indisposed to listen. The restaurence of the systems of theology that have been evolved. It is the time calls attention to three special features: to use the New Testament scriptures for First, the showing of comparative figures But that was not His meaning. The real the purpose they were given. We lose the difficulty lay not in their tiredness, but chief revelation of God if we pass not being their obtuseness. It was not through hind the teachings and the deeds of Christ second, the compilation of operating ex-

attitudes of the human spirit in religion. life and teachings of Jesus. He rose from the record to the Christ of the record, and came proclaiming:"It pleased God to reveal ing about what the Holy Spirit does, much sion of a spiritual portrait of Christ because he sought for it and fulfilled the conditions necessary for its construction. tion: 'You Christians look back to your Christ; we look forward to ours. I believe States. in that great day it will not be asked, which way did you look? but, did you see Him?' Who shall say she did not see Him?"

WILDWOOD IS POPULAR.

The Sunday Evening Services Draw-

ing Big Crowds. The open air services at Wildwood Park are proving very popular. Last night the big pavilion was nearly filled, and there service began. A delightful breeze made the air refreshing and pleasant after the heat of a day that had been unusually humid, even for summer time. Some inconvenience was occasioned by those who services, as every train was crowded to the guards with passengers from Fairview Park. Notwithstanding this drawback every one seemed to regard the evening as one

Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, pastor of the Central-avenue M. E. Church, conducted the opening exercises, which included music by a quartet, congregational singing and an offertory by a quartet of trombones and cornets. Rev. Von Doble, pastor of the Grace Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphla, made the invocation. Dr. Buchtel introduced Rev. M. L. Haines, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, as a man who discounts the old idea that a prophet is without honor in his own country. In the ten years that Dr. Haines has worked here, Dr. Buchtel said, he has been so closely identified with every project that tends to the upbuilding of mankind that all denominations have learned to love him and to regard him as belonging to them. Dr. Haines read a lesson from the book of Mark which recites the incidents attend-

ng Christ's last great controversy with the Pharasees and Saducees in the Temple at ferusalem. Discussing the lesson, Dr. Haines said in part: "During the weeks of this summer, all over this country of ours, American citi- great changes in classification are noticezens are engaged in the discussion of a great question-that of our national This is a great question, one of farreaching and profound significance, and yet here I venture to bring before you one of even deeper significance and more farhave a new Savior, but we have new ideas reaching than that of our national curatout the Savior. It is not that we have a rency. Margaret Fuller once presented for to do?' It is too bad that so many men and women never seem to have thoroughly investigated that question. It is too bad so in this world for. They are aiming at nothrun not uncertainly: I fight not as one that beateth the air: I press towards the mark of the high calling which is in Christ Jesus.' This question was once asked of Him whom all the civilized world acknowledges now to be the master of all living. The many standing before Him in the Temple knowledge of God, because I believe in the asked that question in substance. Christ stood in the Temple that day at the culmiof the Holy Spirit. I believe that He is | nation of His ministry. The authorities sought to arrest Him, but they feared the multitude, and, seeking to ensnare Him, they sent Pharasees. That question about tribute to Caesar was asked Him. If He declared it unlawful to pay tribute they knew He would be at once seized by the they thought to proclaim that fact to the multitude, who would at once fall away from Him and hate Him. ing in the world a true Jew hated like pay-'Caesar's.' 'Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's. That wonderful answer

He showed them that they lost sight of and the future state. "Margaret Fuller, when she asked, 'What are we born to do?" asked in substance the same question as that scribe who asked what is the first commandment of all. What is man's supreme duty? Again his answer came clear and adequate. Jesus Christ always answers ultimate questions and his answers are finalities. 'Thou shalt That was not the answer commonly given. Fo-day fifty men will answer: thing a man can do, the highest thing, is to do right and act truly toward your fellow-men; follow the standard of the Golden Rule.' I want to say here and now that it is not the answer Christ gave to that great question. He said, 'I come to do my Father's will.' Man's first duty is toward God. Man's life is measured by relationship. Man is a relation of his felow-men; he is also a relation of his Father above him. In view of what God is to us it is only right that we should be under certain obligation to Him. There is no questioning our obligation to Him and the supremacy of the duty. No man is meeting his supreme obligation who is trying to be just to his fellows and yet is leaving God out of his service. You claim to be an honest man, just in your dealings -and ask me if that is not enough and I am compelled to say, 'No, that is not Filial love as the child of man and filial love as the child of God is the first duty. Morality is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. you ask, 'is it not better to be an honest moralist than a dishonest religionist?' Yes, emphatically yes, but that is not the spirit in which the honest inquirer puts the question. Love of God is the root of all relation to God. God has made it possible to love Him and it is criminal not to love Him when we see His patience and forbearance manifested on the cross. Give sums up all that the human heart idolizes | God love and give God and men the expression of that love." In the afternoon the services were conducted by the Indianapolis corps of the American Volunteers. Next Sunday after-

noon the services will be in the hands of the Baptist Young People's Union, when an "echo meeting" of the national convention will be held. Not the Fashion. The woman with the small waist is getting a foothold on the wheel. How she

to bid for such admiration. Frequent as this offense to health, beauty and sense is, it is not the fashion. A telegram was received last night from Philadelphia stating that Emmett Hull, of Indianapolis, had jumped off a steamer in

tiny waists confined by narrow glazed

drives is appalling. Of course the girl is

killing herself, and of course to the

trained eye the awful pinch-in is obnox-

ious; yet, so long as there are those to

whose observation the circumference of the

waist alone appeals as the figure, just so

long the waist that is tiny will have ad-

mirers, and just so long will there be girls

given in the Indianapoils Directory.

the Delaware river. There is no such name

STATISTICS

ABSTRACT OF INTERSTATE-COM-MERCE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Total Mileage of 189,657.47, Capitalized at \$10,985,203,125, with Gross Earnings of \$1,075,371,462.

WASHINGTON, July 26 .- The eighth

statistical report of the Interstate-commerce Commission, prepared by its statistician, being the complete report for the year ending June 30, 1895, for which a preliminary income account was issued in Degreatness of sorrow, but through lack of to a character picture of the Teacher and penses for two years, one summary being based on the revised classification of operating expenses, taking effect July 1, 1894, them, as well as to conceive them. You It is the implicit trust or confidence one the other on the classification followed from minds any more than you can fit a square worthy. Faith increases with knowledge of a table showing revenue and density of men all he knew, there were great reserves worthy. So does love, and faith in Jesus traffic for roads whose gross revenue ex-1887 to that date; and third, the compilation ceeds \$3,000,000. Reference is made to the Saul, when converted, retired to the Ara- effect of the continued business depression, bian desert to ponder the meaning of the and the large number of receiverships. On June 30, 1895, 169 roads were reported in the hands of receivers, showing a net dehis Son to me." Do you say the Holy Spirit | crease of twenty-three during the year. did all this? There is much misunderstand- The roads under receivers operated 37,855.80 to the detriment of earnest, stalwart Chris- miles of line, which shows a decrease of tian character. Paul came into the posses- 2,963.01 as compared with 1894. The railway capital represented by these roads was nearly \$2,500,000,000, or about 22.20 per cent. Said a young Jewess, dying of consump- of the total ratiway capital in the United

-Mileage.-The total railway mileage in the United States on June 30, 1895, was 180,657.47 miles, an increase of 1,948.92 miles, or 1.09 per cent. being shown. The increase in 1894 was 2,-247.48 miles, or 1.27 per cent., which was less than for any preceding year during the period for which reports have been made to the commission. The Territory and States in which the increase in mileage exceeds 100 miles are: Arizona, 247.41 miles; Illinois, 188.70 miles; Pennsylvania, 157 miles; Maine, 132.86 miles; Texas, 110.41 miles, and Montana, 105.79 miles. The aggregate length of all tracks in the United States on June 30. 1895, was 236,894.26 miles. Included in this total track mileage were 19,639.96 miles of second track, 975.25 miles of third track, 733.12 miles of fourth track, and 43,888.46 miles of yard track and sidings.

-Classification of Railways.-The number of railway corporations on June 30, 1895, was 1,965, of which 1,013 maintained operating accounts, and 800 financial accounts. During the year fourteen roads were abandoned, nine merged, thirty-two reorganized and twenty-eight consolidated. The classification of railways on the basis of operated mileage shows that forty-two companies, each operating more than 1,600 miles, operate 100,714.71 miles of line, or 55.67 per cent. of the total railway mueage; twenty-four roads with an operated mise age ranging from 600 to 1,000 miles, operate 18,896,40 miles or 10.45 per cent.; twenty-two roads with an operated mileage ranging 400 to 600 miles operate 11, 177.07 miles, or 6.18 per cent.; forty-five roads with an operated miseage ranging from 250 to 400 miles operate 14,366.95 miles. or 7.94 per cent,; and 971 roads with an operated mileage under 250 miles operate 35, 770.53 miles, or 19.77 per cent, It thus appears that 133 roads, or 12.05 per cent. of operating companies operate 145,155.13 miles, or per cent. of total mile age in operation. From an inspection of the comparative summary from which these figures are obtained, however, no very

-Equipment.-From the summaries given pertaining to the equipment of railways, it appears that 30, 1895, being 35,699. Of this number 9,999 were passenger locomotives, 20,012 were freight locomotives, 5,100 were switching locomotives and 588 were unclassified. Th number of cars of all classes reported, ing those owned by railways, was 1,270,561 which indicates a decrease of 7,517 as compared with the previous year. Of the total cars reported, 33,112 were in passenger service, 1,196,119 were in freight service and the remainder, 41,330, were cars used by the reporting companies in their own service. There was an increase of 94 in the number of passenger cars, and an increase of 1,439 in cars assigned to the companies' service, but cars in freight service decreased 9,050. The explanation of this decrease is not wholly to be found in an effort on the part of the railway companies to economize in equipment, but rather in the increased use made of private cars. From the summaries given it appears that there was a decreased efficiency in passenger service and an increased efficiency in freight service during the year covered by the report. The number of passengers carried per passenger ocomotive was 50,747, or 3,907 less than in 1894. The number of passenger inites per passenger locomotive was 1,218,967, or 225,-433 less than in 1894, while the number of passenger cars per 1,000,000 passengers carried was 65, or 12 greater than the precedng year. This is probably largely due to decreased travel on account of business depression, but it also suggests that passenger traffic has returned to its normal condition previous to the World's Columbian Exposition. The number of tons of freight carried per freight locomotive in 1895 was 34,817, showing an increase of 2.908 when compared with the corresponding figures for 1894. The number of ton miles per freight locomotive was 4.258.821, the increase over the previous year being 242,066. These figures indicate increased economy in trans- or 91.52 per cent. portation of freight. The same result is shown by the fact that 1,888 freight cars were required to move 1,000,000 tons of freight in 1894 and 1,717 in 1895. These figures, however, are not satisfactory, cause the basis of the computation does not include cars not owned by railway companies, in which a large proportion of freight is transported. Of the total equipment 1,306,200 locomo tives and cars, only 362,498 were fitted with

train brakes, and 408,856 with automatic couplers on June 30, 1895. The increase in 506, with automatic couplers, 51,235. The summaries presented show that almost all passenger locomtives are fitted with train brakes, and 16,712 out of 20,012 freight locomotives have them. The number of passenger locomotives fitted with automatic couplers on June 30, 1895, was 3,893, the increase during the year being 414. It appears that 6,106 passenger locomotives were without automatic couplers. The number of freight locomotives fitted with automatic couplers was 2.039, the increase during the year being 731, but as there were 20.012 locomotives in freight service, the deficiency in respect to automatic couplers marked. On June 30, 1895, the number passenger cars in service was 33.112, of which 32,384 were fitted with train brakes and 31,971 with automatic couplers. number of freight cars in service was 1.196 .-119, of which 295,073 were fitted with train It appears that the passenger service is well equipped with automatic safety appliances, but that the freight service is greatly deficient in this respect.

The number of men employed by railways shows an increase of 5,426, as compared with last year, the number of employes being 785,034 on June 30, 1895. It appears there was an increase in employes in Group I. Group II, Group III, Group V and Group IX, but a decrease in the other five groups. Group V shows the largest per cent. of increase. In last year's report it was men-tioned that the effect of commercial depression upon the pay roll of railways fell most severely upon maintenance of way and structures, and next to this upon the maintenance of equipment. The comparative figures presented in the report also show that such is the case. The returns for the present year show that 128 men were assigned to maintenance of way and structure per 100 miles of line, against 123 in 1894. The number of men correspondingly assigned to maintenance of equipment also shows a slight decrease, being 88 for 1895, and 86 for

-Capitalization and Valuation of Railway Property .-The amount of railway capital on June 30, 1895, is shown to be \$10,985,203,125, or \$63,330 distributed as follows: The amount of capital stock was \$4,961,258,656, of which \$4,201,-697,351 was common stock, and \$759,561,305 preferred stock; the funded debt was \$5 -407,114,313, classified as bonds, \$4,659,873,548, miscellaneous obligations, \$445,221,472, income bonds, \$246,103,966, and equipment trust ob-

A Newspaper Man Relates a Marvellous Story.

An Interesting Chapter in His Own Life-Some We Hope, May Profit by Reading Same.

From the Herald, Columbia, Tenn.

county, but it may safely be said that few, if Pale People. "state" occasions—that is, the Herald's an- I kept taking them until I could hobble mual pic-nic reunion he is the "Master of about on crutches.

and unequivocally, will vouch for.

To see him now in perfect health and energy, one would not think that two and a half years ago he was a bed-ridden invalid, a physical wreck, whose family physician, loved ones at home and friends all thought was soon to be called hence. But such is the case, and not only he but his family and a hundred friends will testify to it.

It was a peculiar affliction he had, and his cure was marvellous, his recovery a nineteenth century miracle. And that others may enjoy the blessings of the wonderful medicine which beyond the peradventure of a doubt—under God's blessing—saving his life, Mr. Foster—not desiring publicity but

what he says:
"Following the numbness of my feet and hands, that numbness spread until my whole hundred witnesses of as good men and women body was paralyzed. I had a dreadful con- as the sun ever shone upon worse this extended up, cutting off my breathing; it finally got within a few inches am Very respectfully. of my throat and it was with difficulty that breathed at all. At irregular intervals I had lightning pains throughout my entire body and limbs, and for at least five months I was perfectly helpless, and a man servant was kept in my room day and night to turn ability and reliability are unquestioned. me in bed and wait upon me.

"In the earlier part of my illness my feet | medicine, but as a prescription, having felt as if I was walking bare-footed on a stiff used as such for years in general practice, and carpet. Soon I could not walk at all in the their successful results in curing various afflicdark, and could not even stand alone with tions made it imperative that they be prepared my eyes shut. I rapidly grew worse, and soon my limbs refused to carry me. Finally I lost my sense of feeling or touch, and could not tell when my feet were against each other, but felt all the while as if they

tioner. He put me on a treatment, with in- nervous prostration, all diseases resulting structions to keep very quiet. But I contin-ued to grow worse, and in about six weeks he told me, candidly and honestly, that he had specific for troubles peculiar to females, suc done his best, that he had also advised with some of Columbia's leading physicians, giving them my symptoms, but that he could do nothing for me and it was useless for him cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in to try any further. He and the physicians all cases arising from mental worry, over-with whom he advised pronounced my dis- work, or excesses of whatever nature.

Maury County is one of the richest and externally, but all to no effect, until about biggest and best counties in Tennessee. It would be an eraggeration to say that any one man knew every other man in this

any, can come nearer to it than Mr. Joe M. locomotor staxia, and in about one week some of my friends thought I was better; who is now connected with the Herald. In but it was two weeks before the improvethe interest of the Herald he has visited ment was plain to all and samsfactory to myself. Then, however, I knew the pills were
nearly every home in the county. Upon doing their grand and glorious work, and

Ceremonies." There are few men better "It was suggested to me then that nature known, few better liked, none more trusted, would do the rest, and I left off the pills and what he says the Herald, unconditionally In about ten days I saw that I was going

with the hope of doing good—has con-sented to tell of his sickness and his cure. been cured by them. I wish in my heart It was in the fall of 1892 he was taken ill. that every person on earth who is suffering He was a farmer then, and had spent the day as I was could get them and would try them. exposed to the weather and working in the "To those who know me, I hope it is not field, and for five hours was in the mud, in a necessary for me to add that I make this stooping position. In a few days thereafter he had a peculiar feeling in his feet and hands; they became numb and felt as if any who are inclined to doubt, I will refer them to Dr. J. H. Hill, J. M. Hunter, R. But, perhaps, it would be better to let Mr. Foster tell his own experience, and this is

Care of the Herald, Columbia, Tenness Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent were being pulled apart.

"In the beginning I had called in my family physician, a very successful practiplexions, and the tired feeling resulting from

ease locomotor ataxia, and incurable.

"He told my friends they could try anything they wished, and then I began trying everything that was suggested. I tried different kinds of electricity—belt pads, shocking machines and electropoise, with numberless kinds of medicines, both internally and local work, or excesses of whatever nature.

Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in local form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company.

tions, as well as \$437,508,841, or 9.29 per cent. of bonds outstanding. These figures show an increase in the corporate ownership of securities, probably rather due to railway consolidation than to the strengthening of reserve funds.

Stock to the mount of \$3,475,640,203, or 70.00 per cent, of the total outstanding paid no dividend, and \$904,436,200, or 16.90 per cent. of funded debt, exclusive of equipment trust obligations, paid no interest during the year covered by the report. In no other year since the organization of the division of statistics has so large a percentage of stock passed its dividends, or, except in 1894, has so large a percentage of funded debt defaulted its interest. Of the stock paying dividends, 6.89 per cent, of the total stock outstanding paid from 4 to 5 per cent.; 5.29 per cent. of this stock paid from 5 to 6 per cent.; 4.41 per cent. paid from 6 to 7 per cent., and 3.99 per cent. paid from 7 to 8 per cent. The total amount of dividends an average rate of 5.74 per cent. on amount of stock on which some dividend was declared. The amount of bonds paying no interest was \$624.702,293, or 13.41 per cent. miscellaneous obligations, \$54,498,288, or 12.24 per cent.: of income bonds \$225,235,819.

-Public Service of Railways .-The number of passengers carried by the railways during the year ending June 30, 1895, was 507,421,362, which shows a decrease of 33,266,837. The number of passengers reported as carried one mile was 12.188,446,271. a decrease of 2,100,599,622 being shown when compared with figures for previous years. The number of tons of freight carried as reported by railways was 696,761,171, which gives an increase of 58,574,618 for the year. The number of tons carried one mile was equipment fitted with train brakes was 31 .- | returned as 85.227,515,891, indicating an increase of 4,892,411,189.

-Earnings and Expenses .-The gross earnings of the railways of the United States for the year ending June 30 1895, were \$1,075,371,462, an increase of \$2,009. 665 for the year being thus shown. Pasdecrease of \$33,103,378, or 11.60 per cent. for the year. Freight revenue increased \$3), 502.549, or 4.36 per cent., being \$729,993,462 for

The expenses of operation for the same

period were \$725,720,415, which were \$5,693,907

less than for 1894. The important unit in

railway statistics designated as the coefficient of operating expenses, that is the percentage of operating expenses to operating income, for 1895, was 67.48 per cent. for 1890, 65.80 per cent. The income from operation, \$349.651,047, though \$7,703,572 greater than it was in 1894, was yet less than for any other year since 1890. The income accruing to railways from investamounted to \$132,432,133. These figures, compared with corresponding ones for the previous year, show a decrease of \$10,384,-672. The amount of money at the disposal of railways for fixed charges and dividends is the aggregate of income from operation and income from other sources. amount for 1895 was \$482,083,180. Fixed charges for the year amounted to \$425,966,-921. In 1894 they were \$3,041,389 greater. The deduction of fixed charges leaves \$56,116,259 as net income from which to pay dividends. The amount of dividends including \$673,957 other payments from net income, was \$35,961,500, from which it appears that the railways of the United States closed the year with a deficit from the year's operations of \$29,845,241, which was met by a decrease in accumulated surplus, or by the creation of current liabilities. The corresponding deficit for the year ending June 30, 1894, was \$45,851,-

In connection with an explanatory statement, two summaries appear in the report, which give an analysis of operating expenses for the years ending June 30, 1894. The summary for the former year embraces fifty items, and the summary for the latter year, conforming to the revised classification, ... ty-seven items. From a compilation showing revenue and year was \$188,729,312. Railway capital was density of traffic for roads whose gross revenue exceded \$3,000,000 it appears that the operated a mileage of 119,810,08 miles, or 67.41 per cent, of the total mileage operated were \$874,542,695-that is, 81.32 per cent, of the gross earnings of all the railways of the ligations, \$55,915,327; the current liabilities | United States. The average gross revenue | Room 1. amounted to \$616,830,156. Of the capital per mile of line for the same companies | Samuel Sheet music at half price at Wulschner's. | stock outstanding, \$1,169,071,178, or 23.57 per | was \$7,299, while for all the railways it

was \$6,050. The figures also show that these seventy-five companies performed 84.08 per cent. of the total passenger service, and 84.55 per cent. of the total freight service. It is interesting to note that the net revenue per mile for this class of roads, as a whole, which was \$2,862 in 1890, decreased to \$2,425 in 1895, the difference being \$437 There appears to have been an increase in net revenue per mile of line only in Group I, composed of the New England States, Group VI, covering the ferritory west of Lake Michigan and Indiana an east and north of the Missouri river, and Group IX, including the States of Louisiana and Texas.

-Railway Accidents .-The number of railway employes killed during the year ending June 30, 1895, was 1.811, and the number injured was 25,696. These figures, compared with those of the previous year, show a decrease of twelve in the number killed and an increase of was \$85,287,543, which would be produced by | 2,274 in the number injured. The number of passengers killed was 170, the number in jured 2,375. These figures give for the year a decrease of 154 in the number killed and 659 in the number injured. The number of passengers killed is remarkably small. The smallest number killed in any of the preceding seven years was 286, in 1890. One employe was killed for each 433 employed, and one employe was injured for each thirty-one employed. Of the class of employes known as trainmen-that is, engineers, firemen, conductors and other employes whose service is upon trains-it appears that one was killed for each 155 in service and one injured for each eleven in service. The number of passengers carried for each passenger killed during the year was 2,984,832, and the number carried for each passenger injured was 213,651. The liability of passengers to accidents is better shown in the fact that 71,696,743 passenger miles were accomplished for every passenger killed, and 5,131,977 passenger miles for every passenger injured. A comparative stateme shows that considerable advance was made during 1895 in respect to railway casualties. It is suggested that beneficial results were derived from the fitting of equipment with automatic appliances, as well as from the raising of the character of railway service and grade of railway equipment, first noted

in the last report.

-Conclusion.-In concluding his report the statistician renews his recommendations that reports be required from express companies engaged in interstate traffic, from all corporations, companies or persons owning rolling stock which is used in interstate commerci as also all corporations, companies or persons owning depot property, stock yards, elevators and the like, and from all carriers by water whose business influences interstate traffic. The further recommendation is made that Congress be requested to provide for a bureau of statistics and accounts, which shall have the right of inspection and control over the accounting departments of the common carriers.

THE COURT RECORD.

Criminal Court.

Frank McCray, Judge. The State of Indiana vs. Matthew Shea: embezzlement and grand larceny, Judgment on verdict of the jury. Defendant fined \$50 and sentenced to the Prison North for one year. Sixty days given to file bill of ex-

The State of Indiana vs. Richard Taylor, alias "High Card Dick," and John Sheridan; robbery and grand larceny. Defendants arraigned and pleaded not guilty

The State of Indiana vs. Mary Jefferson; grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. Evidence partially heard and case con-The State of Indiana vs. Louis Klein

grand larceny. Trial by the court and case continued for additional evidence. New Suits Filed. Oliver P. Green vs. Della Green; divorce; Circuit Court.

Carlon & Hollenbeck vs. Richard Free Samuel G. Kreider vs. the William Merrill Company; suit on contract. Room &